before the House Judiciary Committee on the Volstead prohibition bill, it beune known yesterday that a determined effort is being made by the same intersets to obtain a hearing before the Senste committee which is framing the enate bill, and of which Senator Thomas terling of South Dakota is cheirman.

In the event that such permission t et given a request will be made to dent Wilson on his return this week or a hearing when the legislation is put through and the bill finally before him for nignatura.

It became known yesterday that Samuel Untermyer, representing British nterests with upward of \$40,000,000 insted in American brewertes, as well as large American brewing interests, has requested a hearing before both committees and will, if necessary, carry the request directly to the President. Mr. Untermyer, it is said, is working in co-speration with Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie and various counsel representing American brewers.

Guth's and various counsel representing American brewers.

Mr. Untermyer wired Representative Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, last Friday asking for an opportunity to be heard before the bill is reported finally. He was told that this permission could not be given at this time because the bill had already been reported out of committee and there appeared little likelihood that it would be recommitted. A similar request was filed with Senator Sterling.

Mr. Untermyer asked to be allowed to argue on two specific points: First, that Congress could not lawfully pass a law to establish prohibition as a war time measure after the war is over after the President had recommended the repeal of legislation now on the books and

peal of legislation now on the books and before the Eighteenth Amendment bebefore the Eighteenth Amendment comes effective, and second that Con-gress could not lawfully enlarge the amendment prohibiting the "manufacture and sale of intoxicating ilquors as a bev-erage" by making the law applicable to beverages that are in no sense intox-

### Grain No Longer Needed.

It will also be argued if a hearing is permitted before either committee or before the President that Congress has no right to pass war time prohibition legislation at this time on the ground that such legislation is necessary to conserve are for war nurrosses.

serve grain for war purposes.

If a hearing is held it will also be argued among other things that if hone dry prohibition is actually intended to be enforced against rich and poor allke sweeping provisions must be included in the law to permit of the search and sure of liquor in private dwellings hich Mr. Untermeyer declares has been deliberately omitted and which omis-sion he says means complete immunity the rich and discrimination against the laboring man, even to the extent of light and non-intoxicating beer.

Mr. Untermeyer said yesterday that as far as the interests he represents were concerned no opposition would be made to such provisions of the bill that would eliminate the saloon, but that every effort would be made to have the law so constructed that the laborcases of bottled beer and light wines in his cellar. Discussing the situation Mr. Untermyer said:

This proposed action of Congress will be challenged before the Congressional committee if permitted, but if not permitted it will in any event be challenged when the bill reaches the President, and if necessary in the courts. No objection will be made, however, to inserting in the bill a pro-tision that will effectively prevent the sale of any beverage that contains any sale of any beverage that contains any alcohol whatever, however slight, including light beer, to be drunk on the premises where sold. Such a provision will render, rational prohibition enforcement possible, and is the only practical means by which it will ever be made enforceable, for it will eliminated nate the saloon and place the poor mar who cannot stock his cellars with in toxicating liquors on a par with the rich man, at least to the very limited extent of being able to buy and drink with his meals a harmless, non-intoxicating beverage which a large part of the civi-lized world regards as helpful and mourishing food.

### Thinks Courts Will Object.

"If, as has been claimed, it is neces-sary or appropriate for Congress to forbid the sale of a beverage containing less than one per cent of alcohol, which is manifestly non-intexicating, in order to enforce a constitutional provision against the sale of intoxicating liquer, it would be equally necessary and ap-propriate to forbid the manufacture and sale of tsa, coffee, ice cream, cider sarsapavilla, soda water and other harm ess drinks or the serving of ice water

less drinks or the serving of ice water with meals, for liquor might surreptitiously be introduced into any beverage that might be made.

"I do not believe the courts will countenance any such senseless and inappropriate legislation. It is the duty of Congress to ascertain by inquiry what percentage of alcoholic content is in fact inforceating within reasonable limits. parcentage of alcoholic content is in fact intoxicating within reasonable limita-tions, so as not to include beverages that are clearly harmless and non-intoxicating, such as beer with less than 3 per cent alcoholic content. Congress cannot evade that duty to legitimate business invest-rents amounting to many hundreds of ments amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars that were built up under the protection and encouragement of Federal and State governments ever since we became a nation—a business
that has contributed and is to-day contributing hundreds of millions of dollars
annually to the Federal revenue, to say
nothing of the tribute collected by the

States.

"I agree to the wisdom of the popular verdict that in the interest of humanity and for the good of future generations the saloon, that is the breeding place of crime and the cause of so much of the world's misery, must go, and that with it there must go the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, but it has not the decreed by the people by this amendment that Congress shall enact this vicious piece of class legislation that sacrifices the poor man's innocent habits while tolerating in the rich man the continued license for the prevention of which the amendment was passed."

There was the usual amount of 2.75 beer consumed in New York city yesterday, and the swinging doors of the family estrances swung as usual. In some of the back rooms where the Sunday trade is well known to the Sunday.

BREWERS TO CARRY

FIGHT TO PRESIDENT

Intermyer, Who Represents

British Interests, Seeks

Congress Hearing.

WILL APPEAL TO COURTS

Lawyer in Statement Says

Proposed Law Would Be

Discriminatory.

Although representatives of certain of the brewing interests of the country bave failed to far to obtain a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on the Voistead prohibition bill, it be
man hard liquor was to be nad. Yesterday was the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the war prediction was the first Sunday since war prohibition believed was the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the great majority of them were disposed to take no chances. If there was a general display of wariness, however, on the part of the liquor mas to be and. Yesterday was the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the first Sunday since war prohibition became effective and, being the first Sunday since war prohibition betweek. There was a general display of wariness, however, on the part of the liquor mas the sunday since war prohibition betweek. There was a general display of wariness, however, on the part of the liquor mas the peak to the trule that week. There was a general display of them were disposed to take no chances. If there was a marked falling off in the number of places were present.

There was a marked falling off in the number of places were present.

There was a marked falling off in the number of places were sold, and the indications were that there will be still fewer of these places to-day. Six cases in which Manhattan salcon keepers are involved are now pending in the Federal courts, all growing out of the

Representative Reuben L. Haskell of Brooklyn, sponsor for bills calling for the repeal of the dry amendment and a refrepeal of the dry amendment and a ref-erendum by States, said yesterday that Congressional sentiment against fixing any definite alcoholic percentage is caus-ing the drys considerable worry.

#### Fear Wet Congress.

They are afraid, he said, that if the alcoholic content is not defined a wet Congress will eventually come along that will pracribe so high a content that the nation will again be wet.

will precribe so high a content that the nation will again be wet.

"Even the most confirmed dry members of Congress are showing signs of balking at some of the restrictions of the Volstead enforcement measure," he said. "One particular point upon which they are divided is the provision fixing the maximum alcoholic limit at one-half of one per cent. Some-of the dry Congressmen and of course all the wet members are opposed to this basis, but the important thing to be noted is that the drys in Congress are getting wobbly in the knees about whether Congress should specify any percentage of alcohol at all. "They are afraid a wet Congress might some day run the percentage up so high that there will be no prohibition in this country whatever, but on the contrary intoxicating beverages will actually be legalized and even those States which have voted dry will become wet automatically by this cloak of Congressional enactment. The Volstead bill is due to come up again next Tuesday and it is interesting to note the dilemma of the perpetrators of national prohibition as they seek to enforce their own law, now dangerously near becoming a huge farce."

Mr. Haskell has informed the National

gerously near becoming a huge farce."
Mr. Haskell has informed the National
Association Opposed to Prohibitions that
he has been making a study of property rights involved in the prohibition measure and believes on this ground a successful fight could be made against it in the Supreme Court.

### DAY SAYS BENNETT IS FOOD PROFITEER

Markets Commissioner to File Answer to Charges.

Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Foods and Markets, will file to-day with David Hirschfield, Commissioner of Accounts, an answer to the fourteen charges made against him by William M. Bennett, who was a Republican candidate for Mayor at the last election. A copy of the answer was sent by Mr. Day to the Miss of Mayor Mayor High Parkets and Mayor Mayor High Parkets and Pa to the office of Mayor Hylan yesterday. In his answer to the charges Dr. Day criticises Mr. Bennett, declares the lat-ter is associated as attorney and in business with food profiteers, and denies all of the charges brought against him. Relative to the purchase and sale of food and fuel, he says he acted as a spe-

Dr. Day says that in most of the charges Mr. Bennett fails to distinguish between his actions as Commissioner ealthier man who can afford to stock and those as special agent under the Aldermante resolution. He also declared that the number of deputies and their salaries were fixed by the Board of Es-

timate, and says:
"It should be borne in mind that William M. Bennett is interested in low salaried and fewer deputies so that the work of the Department of Public Markets would least interfere with the food profiteers that he not only represents as a lawyer but with whom he is associ-ated in husiness. For fourteen years Mr. Bennett has been a director of the Fruit Auction Company, and I under-stand that he was president of the Live Poultry Auction Company, the business of which company was to boost beyond reason the prices of poultry to distribu-ters and consumers in the city."

## JERSEY ROADHOUSE

Motorists Find Vinous and Spirituous Liquor at Many a Wayside Inn.

SCARCER IN THE CITIES

Manhattanese Who Visit Hudson Bars Find Only Near Beer Available.

Like the camel toward the oasls ove the burning sands many a New York auomobile plied its way yesterday alone hot and dusty New Jersey roads to se many of these resorts there still reigned many of these resorts there still reigned, despite war time enactments and anticalcon leagues, the spirituous product of the grape and the grain. There, far from Department of Justice agents and Secret Service men, the highball was in its glory, although according to those who knew its price was higher than ever before in its history.

It was said that many of the readhouse men were doing altogether too

It was said that many of the roadhouse men were doing altogether too
good a business in the forbidden spirits
to surrender easily. Even though the
federal authorities did deal summarily
with the saloon keepers of Atlantic City
who openly disobeyed the law, the roadhouse violators, it was said, feel fairly
safe in their seclusion, and the rates generally charged are large enough to compensate them for the chance they take.
While automobilists found solace in
this manner, pedestrians were less fortunate, as most of the city liquor dealers
in New Jersey are said to be abiding by
the advice of their association to sell
nothing except 2.75 beer. Also, the
threat made on Saturday that saloons
would keep open on Sunday was not generally observed.

erally observed. City Saloons Mostly Closed.

Jersey City, Newark and other thickly populated districts were ostensibly as tightly closed in the front as they ever had been on a Sunday, and large numbers of suffering Manhattanites who visited those places in the hopes of finding the strings of the law looser than usual were disappointed. Some saloons did remain come as they had said they would main open as they had said they would, selling 2.75 beer over the bar. As far as is known no action was taken by the authorities. In Union Hill two saloons at least transacted business with the front doors wide open, and many others did the usual back room business such as was also carried on by the saloons in the larger cities in compliance with established custom.

established custom.

Passale saloons are still conducting unlicensed sales of 2.75 beer without interference from the authorities. The fact that this beer is asserted to be unlitoxicating by all who drink it and that the United States Government has decided to await the result of a test case before declaring it to be intoxicating has put the New Jersey authorities in a quandary. The saloonkeepers who sell it on Sunday and without license centend that it is not intoxicating and that there is therefore no reason for that there is therefore no reason for

Local Authorities Indifferent.

The local authorities feel that if the Federal officials are uncertain as to the status of the feeble product they may well withhold action themselves. The Passaic liquor licenses all expired last Monday, but this uncertainty as to the exact legal status of 2.75 beer has encial agent of the city, under the authority of an Aldermanic resolution, and not as Commissioner of Markets.

"The purchase, storage and sale of food and foodstuffs was not and could not have been the official act of the Commissioner of Markets," he says, "because no such power was vested in the Commissioner by the law creating his department."

Dr. Day

leggers evidently were not taking any chance with strangers. One New Yorker with parched throat approached a brotherly looking strange near the Exchange Place station in Jer I can get a real drink around here?"

The stranger replied, "I don't know;
I'm from New York and I'm looking for some myself."

So it was that many a Manhattanite

who journeyed by tube or ferry to the neighboring State in quest of relief came back by tube or ferry last night just as dry and far more dissatisfied with life than when he started on his pilgrim-

ROWLAND BUYS NORTHROP. Milwaukes, Wis., July 6.—Jake Northrop, former Indianapolis and Lou-isville pitcher, and late of the Boston Nationals, has been purchased by Man-ager Rowland of the Milwaukes Ameri-can Association Club.



Buy by the case from your grocer or druggist.



## PROVES REAL OASIS Buy Only the Better Tires, Now

The better tires—made to give the greatest mileage will cost you less than half former prices now that the SAVOLD rebuilding system is assured.

Some car owners swear by Goodyear Cords. Some say they use nothing but Goodrich tires. Some bank on Pennsylvania Vacuum Cups. Others buy only Republic "Staggard Studs" or Kelly-Springfields or Firestones or Fisk Cords or United States tires or Federals or one of the other wellknown makes. But there are still thousands of car owners in every state who buy cheap tires. And the man who buys cheap tires pays the poor man's price—the highest price of all. Cheap tires like cheap shoes give out before their time and are done for.

### Ask any man on the inside of one of the big tire factories—

making any of the better tires. He'll tell you that the body of his tire, the carcass with its expensive fabric, side-wall and bead, is so soundly and faithfully built that it will outlast the tread, the rubber strip that touches the ground taking the road shock and rub, by many thousand miles. The tread, with its studs or cups or other non-skid feature, goes on, outside the fabric or cord with its layers of gum and breaker strip, like a sole goes on the bottom of a shoe. The tread, like the sole, costs only a small fraction of the big cost of the body or carcass of the tire.

Putting on a new tread or sole and re-building your worn tire is a simple piece of work IF you use the same exacting methods that the good tire makers use in building the original tire, AND if you have their large volume of business and their tremendous purchasing power.

A man to re-tread and re-build your worn tires, like your cobbler and your tailor, should be in your own neighborhood. Your tire should be re-treaded and rebuilt before your foot is on the groundbefore the costly carcass is gone beyond repairs.

But a little, individual tire re-treader cannot use the process or get the material and equipment of the big tire maker. Tire re-treading with cheap equipment and an easy process has been tried. It has proven unscientific and unprofitable, as car owners know.

The SAVOLD re-building system combines scientific production, volume, unlimited buying power and rigid control of every man's work. It means that car owners will insist upon buying none but the Better Tires, thus getting the greatest tire mileage known, doubled and sometimes even tripled—at half the cost.

### Nation-wide Service.

The New York SAVOLD plant at 227 to 245 W. 61st Street is now ready for inspection. It will soon be in full operation. Plans are rapidly nearing completion for the operation of similar plants in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joe and Joplin, Mo., San Francisco, Los Angeles and other big centers. Additional plants and stations will be equipped as rapidly as the right men are secured in each car community to measure up to the high standards of the SAVOLD organization.

### Mr. Car Owner-If you have been tempted to buy cheap tires-

-because the first cost of the better tires is a little more, now is the time to stop. A cheap tire like a cheap shoe does not stand repairing and rebuilding. Buy Only the Better Tires now, because:

They give you the greatest mileage known, and in addition, under the SAVOLD rebuilding system, they give you this original mileage again, and in some cases, a third time—at half the cost

This country will soon be spending fourteen hundred

millions of dollars for new tires every year. The SAVOLD rebuilding system makes it possible for every tire usernot only the big car user-but all men alike, to take advantage of the big mileage in the better tires.

It will minimize our present colossal national tire waste. It will promote the use of quick delivery motor cars for people and merchandise, at a lowering cost for the people and the goods. It will benefit you, Mr. Car Owner, and every other man who gets a dozen eggs or crate of berries or package of laundry delivered by motor.

The SAVOLD rebuilding system is "a needed new national element-real, basic and permanentpromoting the simple fundamentals of success and safety in the productive forces of this country."

Owners of Pleasure and Delivery Cars and Fleets should secure SAVOLD Price List F.

5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE

**NEW YORK CITY** 

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